FACTS ON FILE

World News Digest with Index

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Vol. XIII, No. 678 In 2 Sections—Section I October 23-29, 1953

PROPERTY OF THE LIBRARY OF THE
NOV 6 1953
WOMAN'S COLLEGE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Week in Headlines

International

Korean "pre-conference" parley began; U.S. published evidence on Red atrocities, Russian-staged extortion of germ war "confessions."

Israel suspended Jordan project, U.S. renewed Israeli aid.

Eisenhower, Dulles, Wilson denied plans to cut NATO forces.

French Asmbly. upheld Premier on continuing Indo-China war; Laos received new freedom pledge.

Schreiber West Berlin mayor.

United States

Benson resisted pressure for beef price supports.

McCarthy reported 20 civilian experts suspended in Ft. Monmouth radar probe; Govt. disclosed 1,456 Federal workers dismissed since May for security reasons.

COL index reached new peak.

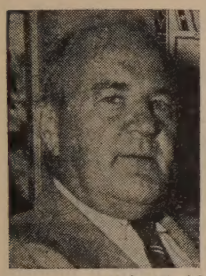
WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

Preparatory Talks Start

Deadlock over Neutrals

Allied & Communist representatives began negotiations in Panmunjom Oct. 26 to pave the way for a Korean political (peace) conference. The talks deadlocked almost immediately over a Red demand that "neutral nations" be invited to the conference.[1]



Wide World
ARTHUR H. DEAN

"Explanations" to war prisoners remained stalled by refusal of North Korean POWs to attend interviews and by the Neutral Nations Repatriation Comm.'s rejection of Red demands that they be made to attend by force. Meantime the U.S. charged that (a) Communists used torture to exact false germ-warfare "confessions" from captured American fliers and (b) Communist forces in Korea murdered, starved & tortured some 6,113 U.S. servicemen, 5,509 other UN military personnel, 17,354 civilians (most of them Koreans) & 839 other persons.

'Composition' Vs. Time & Place

Ki Sok Bok, North Korean representative & a counsellor in his Govt.'s Forgn. Ministry, opened the first preconference session Oct. 26 by proposing a 5-item agenda (for the preparatory talks) with "the question of composition of the political conference" as Item No. 1. The other items: (2) time, (3) place, (4) procedural matters, (5) expenditures.

Arthur H. Dean, American (ex-law partner of State Secy. Dulles) representing the 16 UN nations that fought in Korea, had announced in arriving in Tokyo Oct. 23 that he had no authority to negotiate on composition but would listen to Communist proposals and send them to Washington. He recommended in his opening statement Oct. 26 that the conference should begin Nov. 26. He urged an immediate start on discussions to settle the 4 points of time, place and administrative & "other" matters but did not mention composition.[2]

Wang Huang-hua, Red Chinese representative & a counsellor in his country's Forgn. Ministry, then repeated Ki's demand that the parley settle the composition question. His short statement backed Ki's contentions that: (1) the Communists "consistently" had argued that the conference "should have the participation of the neutral nations concerned"[3] and (2) "the task of the present discussions . . . is primarily & foremostly to discuss & settle the question of composition . . . [and then] the question of place & time."[4]

Dean warned Oct. 27 that inclusion of neutrals might turn the conference into an "endless debating society." "Unless the armistice agreement be amended substantially," which could be done only by the commanders of both sides, the conference "should consist of belligerents only," he said. He told the Communists Oct. 28 that it was "really very funny" to hear them call Russia a neutral since Russia had supported Red forces in Korea "by word & deed," had "played a direct role in the Korean hostilities."[5]

Ki charged Oct. 28 that the Allies had "intolerably delayed" the conference by rejecting Red demands that neutrals be invited. Dean, in a "new approach" Oct. 29, said he was "prepared in good faith to exchange views" on inviting neutrals provided that time, place and administrative matters were settled first.

(South Korea was represented at the talks by Forgn. Vice Min. Cho Chung Whan & Col. Lee Soo Yung.)

★ ★ ★

Conference Goals

Arthur H. Dean, U.S. & UN representative, told the Reds at Panmunjom Oct. 27 that these were the Allied objectives in the prospective political conference:

"First. We must bind up the wounds of war-ravaged Korea.

"2. We must unite Korea into a free & independent country. . . .

"3. We must relieve the Korean economy from . . . unnecessary armament expenses and restore its peaceful pursuit.

"4. We must obtain a peaceful settlement of the Korean question."

★ ★ ★

29,815 Atrocities Charged

The U.S. Army Oct. 28 charged that some 6,113 American servicemen were among a total of at least 29,815 persons murdered, tortured or subjected to other forms of "calculated brutality" by Reds in Korea.

The Army's documented report contained photos of massacred soldiers & civilians and stories of death marches, POWs used as living bayonet targets, mass executions, deliberate starvation & other "details of horror." It indicated that some Communists accused of atrocities had been in UN POW compounds but had been returned in the prisoner exchange in order to avoid Red retaliation on UN prisoners.

The document said ROK armed forces had 5,460 atrocity victims, Australian 20, Turkish 13, British 10 & Belgian 6. Other victims were 17,354 civilans (including 12,777 South & 4,399 North Koreans & 176 ROK policemen) & 839 persons of undetermined status. North Koreans were accused of 1,164 (72%) of the proven atrocity incidents, Chinese of 439 (27.3%).[6]

Reds Accused of Torture

Dr. Charles W. Mayo, U.S. alternate delegate, charged in the UN Gen. As-

1—see p. 347E1 2—see p. 338G2 3—see p. 347F1 4—see p. 338B2 5—see p. 315B-C2 6—see p. 330D2 (Consult Index Sections of FACTS ON FILE for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in News Section)

ADVISORY BOARD

Letters: Prof. A. J BARNOUW, Columbia
Medical Science: Dr. EDWARD C. BRENNER
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Dr. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres. B'klyn Coll
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Law: Dr. FRANK HENRY SOMMERS, formerly N.Y.U.
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

sembly's Political Com. Oct. 26 that Russians supervised torture used to exact false germ-warfare "confessions" from U.S. airmen captured in Korea. Mayo, son of the late Dr. Charles H. Mayo of the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn. and himself a surgeon & governor of the clinic, based his charge on affidavits by ex-POWs.

Soviet delegate Yakov A. Malik retorted that the fliers had recanted their "confessions" under "star chamber" procedures ordered by U.S. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson.

36 'Confessed' Under Duress

Highlights of Mayo's charge: The Communists accused 107 American airmen of germ warfare. All 36 who confessed did so under duress, and, in at least 20 cases, as a result of "extreme & prolonged physical & mental torture." 40 refused to confess, at least 5 of them despite torture.

The Soviet torture technique was a perversion of Russian biologist Ivan Petrovich Pavlov's conditioned-reflex experiments. It was designed to bring victims "down to that animal level of response where resistance was associated with death, where yielding was associated with survival, and where survival on any terms seemed more important than the moral principles that distinguish men from beasts."

An example of the Red technique was the 4-month ordeal of AF First Lt. James L. Stanley of Decatur, Ga., who refused to confess although: "He was stood at attention for 5 hours at a time; confined 8 days in a doorless cell less than 6 ft. long; held to the ground by 2 guards while a 3d kicked & slapped him; stood at attention 22 hours until he fell, then hit while lying down with the side of a hatchet and stood up 2 more hours; interrogated 3 hours with a spotlight 6 inches from his face; ordered to confess while a pistol was held at the back of his head; placed under a roof drain all night during a rainstorm; left without food 3 days & without water 8 days; tempted with promises of good treatment & letters from home; put before a firing squad and given a last chance; hung by hands & feet from the rafters of a house."

Many U.S. fliers were "interrogated . . . by Soviet personnel" in an interrogation center near Pyongyang known to prisoners as "Pak's Palace." It "was staffed by Chinese & North Koreans but directed by Soviet personnel."[1]

'Explanations' Stalled

The program of "explanations" to anti-repatriate war prisoners in an effort to get them to return home remained stalled this week as a result of failure by the Neutral Nations Repatriation Comm. to persuade either: (a) North Korean POWs to attend the "explanation" sessions or (b) the Reds to "explain" to Chinese POWs.

Indian Lt. Gen. K. S. Thimayya, NNRC chairman, discussed the impasse with U.S. Amb.-to-India George V. Allen in a meeting on the southern boundary of the Korean demilitarized zone Oct. 24. (Thimayya was barred from entering South Korea by agreement with the ROK Govt. Allen was prohibited by the armistice agreement from entering the demilitarized zone.)

Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Soviet delegate to the UN Gen. Assembly, charged at a reporters' luncheon meeting in New York Oct. 27 that Natl. Chinese & ROK "agents" in the prison stockades were "under the bad control of American military authorities" and were the main obstacle to the NNRC in its task.[2] (Vishinsky denounced U.S. demands for Russian deeds, not words; "those who put preliminary tests do not want settlements.")[3]

U.S. POWs Urged to Return

Cpl. Edward S. Dickenson, 23, first American POW to change his mind and return to the UN side, told the remaining 22 in a letter Oct. 25 that "the Communists have told nothing but lies to us" and "only want us for their benefit." "You should not have any fear at all of being harmed if you come back," he said.

Dickenson told newsmen in Tokyo Oct. 26 that he had refused repatriation in order to "get all the information I could get to use against" the Reds. "I wanted to get revenge on the Communists for what they did to my buddies." He said the Reds had promised anti-repatriates high posts in a Communist U.S. Govt. after a revolution scheduled for about 1958.[4]

2 ROKs Repatriated

The first 2 of 335 anti-repatriate South Koreans to change their minds were turned over to the Allies Oct. 26. They said the Communists had intimidated them to make them stay.

ROK Sgt. Whang Se Woo, who said he escaped from a POW camp in Sunan, North Korea late in September, charged in Seoul Oct. 26 that the Communists were holding 600 South Korean POWs, many of them officers, in Sunan and using them in road building.[5]

3 POWs Murdered

Thimayya said Oct. 28 that the NNRC had evidence that 3 & possibly 4 Chinese & North Korean POWs in Indian custody had been murdered. One of the slain men had been tortured severely, Thimayya said. "We can't find out why any . . . were killed," he declared.

Lt. Gen. Lee Sang Cho, senior Communist member of the Military Armistice Comm., had said that "American secret agents" among the POWs were murdering & terrorizing prisoners who wanted to be repatriated. The Peiping Red radio charged Oct. 27 that U.S. agents at a POW hospital tortured & murdered prisoners who wanted to go home.[6]

Eden on Truce Warning

British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden denied in Commons Oct. 26 that anything was added "to our existing commitments" by a UN command declaration of Aug. 7. This statement pledged that the 16 nations that fought on the UN side would "resist" if the Communists broke the armistice and attacked Korea, warned that it would be impossible to confine the fighting to Korea.[7]

Korea Roundup

Capt. Kim Sung Bai, 27, ROK AF instructor, deserted to North Korea with a U.S.-made F-51 Mustang fighter plane, it was confirmed by the South Korean Defense Ministry Oct. 24.[8] . . . **UN Korean Reconstruction Agency** provided South Korea with at least $21 million worth of supplies & equipment, had another $21 million worth in the pipeline, Lt. Gen. John B. Coulter (the agency's agt. gen.) estimated at UN Hq. in New York Oct. 23. He said: the agency planned to put up 5,500 new-type earth-block homes designed by Koreans; UN & U.S. Korean relief programs operated without duplication.[9] . . . **Rumania** was reported Oct. 25 to have agreed to give South Korea economic & technical aid.[10] . . . **Decorations:** (Oct. 24) Order of Taeguk, South Korea's highest award, to U.S. Maj. Gen. Gordon B. Rogers, outgoing comdr. of Korea Military Advisory Group; (Oct. 26) ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee's Presidential unit citation to U.S. 2d Div.

MIDDLE EAST

U.S. Resumes Aid to Israel

The U.S. resumed economic aid to Israel Oct. 28 immediately after Israel had agreed to stop work on its controversial Jordan River hydroelectric project. State Secy. Dulles said $26 million was ready for Israel for the first half of fiscal 1954. This was in addition to $1½ million in technical aid.

Dulles explained that the U.S. had withheld the funds for about a month because "it seemed that if the U.S. granted economic aid" while work on the Jordan project continued, "it would tend to undermine the authority of the UN Truce Org." which had asked Israel to suspend the project.

Many Jewish & other pro-Israel groups & individuals in the U.S. had protested the cutting off of aid to the Jewish state. (It was praised by the anti-Zionist Amer. Council for Judaism.) The CIO denounced Oct. 28 the Govt.'s "shockingly strong action" against Israel during the Jewish-Arab crisis and said the suspension of aid was "an affront . . . to the cause of world democracy." Harold Riegelman, GOP nominee for Mayor of New York, had conferred with Dulles Oct. 26 on restoring the aid.[11]

Israel Halts Jordan Work

Israel stopped the Jordan River work at midnight Oct. 28, pending UN investigation of a Syrian complaint that the project altered the river's course (see map next page). The UN Security Council, noting Israel's action "with satisfaction," adopted a resolution Oct. 27 stating that the suspension was without prejudice to either side.[12]

1—see p. 330A1 2—see 346B2-C3 3—see 122M 4—see 346E2 5—see 322D2 6—see 330F1 7—see 263D1 8—see 347D2 9—see 339B2 10—see 315E3 11—see 345D3 12—see 346E-F1

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 516 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y. (MUrray Hill 2-5523-4). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $55 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1941—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1953 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerburg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; C. M. Schwartz, Business Manager.

UN Truce Chief Reports

In a detailed report on strife between Israel & its 4 Arab neighbors, Maj. Gen. Vagn Bennike, chief of the UN Palestine Truce Supervision Org., told the Security Council Oct. 27:

The UN General Armistice Agreements* "have lasted too long not to have lost part of their effectiveness." But they "still constitute a barrier to breaches of peace in the Middle East" and should not be "discarded before they can be replaced by final peace settlements." Israel was "impatient" because the armistice treaties had not yet been replaced by final settlements. The Arab nations felt the armistice had not given them security and the Truce Org. was "too weak to prevent what they consider to be Israeli breaches" of the agreements.

Referring to the Oct. 14 Israeli attack which precipitated the Council's inquiry, Bennike said:

● The raid on the Jordan village of Kibya & other Israeli-Arab clashes

Wide World

Israel suspended work Oct. 28 on Jordan River diversion project in dispute with Syria. Other Palestine trouble spots were cited by UN Truce Org. chief in report on Mid-Eastern tension.

were the culmination of tension that reached the "breaking point," when "guns go off by themselves or temptation to resort to force may prevail over wise counsels & restraint."

● The Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Comm. which investigated the Kibya raid reported: a force "approximating" half a regular Israeli Army battalion (250-300 men) attacked Kibya, killing 42 persons, wounding 15 and destroying 41 houses & a school building; "part of the same group" entered Shaqba and a "supporting unit" shelled Budrus, damaging "some houses & a bus" and wounding a Jordanian soldier.[1]

Tensions Analyzed

Bennike's analysis of major causes of tension between Israel & each of the 4 Arab states:

Jordan—The principal problem, infiltration, was "particularly difficult" because the demarcation line was long (620 km.) and divided Palestine "haphazardly, separating . . . many Arab villages from their lands." Israel filed 178 infiltration complaints, Jordan 167 from Jan. 1 to Oct. 15. The Mixed Armistice Comm. found Israel guilty of 21 truce violations, Jordan 20. "Persistence of tension" made Jerusalem "a dangerous powder keg" which must be watched closely.[2]

(The Armistice Comm. condemned "armed Jordanians" Oct. 23 for blowing up an Israeli freight train between Haifa & Tel Aviv Oct. 22.)

Syria—Application of truce provisions was complicated by the economic situation of Arabs in the Israeli-Syrian truce zone, encroachments on Arab lands, control by Israeli police of most of the zone, "Israeli opposition to the fulfillment by the truce chairman & the UN observers of their responsibility" for implementing the armistice pact.

Egypt—Main difficulties were along the Gaza Strip (just north of Rafa shown on map) and, recently, in the El Auja demilitarized border zone (southeast of Rafa). Most Israeli complaints were against infiltration & thefts from Negev settlements. Israelis retaliated by shooting at Arabs who crossed the truce line; Arabs, in turn, retaliated by laying mines on roads & tracks in Israeli territory. Presence of 200,000 Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip made it "particularly difficult" for Egypt to curb Arab infiltrators.[3]

Lebanon—There were "relatively few & minor difficulties"; the truce line coincided with the Lebanon-Israel frontier (see map). But there were cases of infiltration, "almost all from Lebanon into Israel."

Jordan Strengthens Army

Jordanian Prime Min. Fawzi el Mulki revealed Oct. 28 his Govt. was rapidly strengthening its armed forces because it was convinced that another Israeli raid would inevitably lead to a full-scale conflict.

The Arab League's Political Com., in an emergency meeting in Cairo Oct. 25, increased its $1.4 million military allocation to $5.6 million.[4]

Israel Charges Arab Plot

Israeli Amb.-to-the-UN Abba Eban accused the Arab nations Oct. 28 of plotting "not to make peace with Israel and not to let Israel live in peace." He charged that they had formed a plan at a meeting in Amman last November whereby Egypt blockaded Israeli-bound shipping in the Suez Canal, Lebanon maintained an economic boycott of Israel, Syria tried to prevent Israeli development of Jordan River resources and Jordanians harassed Israeli frontier settlers.[5]

New Arab Aid Plan Proposed

33 U.S. civic leaders proposed to the UN Oct. 25 a 6-year $800 million program for Arab refugees resettlement, to be undertaken only after the armistice agreements were replaced by permanent peace treaties. The plan required $500 million for development of natural resources in the Arab nations, $300 million for resettlement of refugees in Arab lands capable of receiving them. Israel would make a financial contribution to the resettlement fund and Arab states receiving large oil royalties would give to the development fund.

Ask More UN Aid for DPs

The UN Relief & Works Agency for Palestine Refugees reported Oct. 27: reluctance of Arab refugees to cooperate in rehabilitation projects had shattered the agency's plan to make them self-supporting by 1954. The report asked the Gen. Assembly to extend the program to June 30, 1955 and increase the original $250 million allocation to $293 million.[6]

INDO-CHINA

French Assembly Backs Policy

A resolution virtually indorsing the Laniel Govt.'s Indo-Chinese war policy was adopted, 315-251, by the French Natl. Assembly Oct. 28. The vote came after an all-night session climaxing an Oct. 23-28 debate in which nearly everybody but Premier Joseph Laniel attacked the Govt. policy.

The resolution urged the Govt. "to define & apply a policy" [such as Laniel had followed for 6 months] which would: (1) "Develop the armed forces of the Associated States [of Indo-China] to the point where they will gradually be able to replace the French troops"; (2) "do everything possible to achieve a general peace in Asia by negotiations"; (3) "assure . . . a fair balance in the efforts & sacrifices made by the free nations in different parts of the world" and "insist that the defense & independence of the Associated States be realized within the French Union."

Laniel Warns Viet Nam

The debate, which reflected French disgust with the costly, 7-yr. Indo-Chinese war, resulted from a declaration by the Viet Nam Natl. Congress that Viet Nam might pull out of the French Union unless it was changed to give non-French members more independence.

Laniel assured the French Assembly Oct. 28 that a minority whose views did not represent those of the Congress had pushed the declaration through. He said he had warned Viet Nam that France would feel free to quit the war if Viet Nam questioned "the conception of the French Union."

Viet Namese Chief of State Bao Dai returned to Saigon from Cannes, France Oct. 28 to try to smooth over the disagreement.[7]

Laos Gets 'Independence'

A treaty making Laos "fully independent & sovereign" but within the French Union was signed in Paris Oct. 22 by French Pres. Vincent Auriol & Laotian King Sisavang Vong. Laos agreed to contribute "all its means" to French Union defense.[8]

*Signed by Israel in 1949 with Egypt Feb. 24, Lebanon Mar. 23, Jordan Apr. 3, Syria Aug. 20. [See Vol. IX, p. 243H] 1—see p. 345F2-346D1 2—see 346D1, 214F 3—see 226C3 4—see 346D-E1 5—see 50H-J; Vol. XII, 423H 6—see XII, 311C 7—see 347F2-B3 8—see 223A1, 347C3

French Press Attack

French & Viet Namese armor & infantry took Phunhoquan (Phu Nho Quan), 55 mi. s.w. of Hanoi, without resistance Oct. 22. The coal-mining-&-timber-trading town had been a base for the Viet Minh 320th Div. & a relay point on the supply route from Red China. The French destroyed all military installations in Phunhoquan, then abandoned it Oct. 23 and pressed on along the "Road of Forests" toward Thanhhoa, hq. of Viet Minh Comdr.-in-Chief Vo Nguyen Giap & his 304th Div.

(Viet Minh strategy against the French campaign seemed to involve hit-run attacks but no all-out battles. French officers said they were seeking a decisive battle.)[1]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Trieste Compromise Sought

Statements on the Trieste dispute, issued while Western Big 3 diplomats worked behind the scenes on a compromise formula:

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles Oct. 27: a U.S.-British-French-Italian-Yugoslav meeting might be held before Allied troops left Zone A. British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden Oct. 28: The U.S. & Britain would keep troops in Trieste "for a certain amount of time," hoped that a conference before they left would settle the dispute.

Italy, opposed to a conference before it had occupied Zone A, offered Oct. 24 to recall its troops from the Yugoslav frontier if Yugoslavia would do the same. Yugoslavia refused Oct. 25 because of the danger of Italian "aggression," called Oct. 26 for immediate 5-power talks.[2]

U.S. Assures Europe on Troops

Pres. Eisenhower assured the U.S.' allies Oct. 28 that no reduction of American combat forces abroad was planned. On the contrary, he said at a news conference, the USAF was constantly strengthening its bases around the world.

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson said Oct. 27 his recent remarks on reducing U.S. forces abroad were misunderstood; he had referred to the possible recall of some troops "in the long run." State Secy. Dulles said Oct. 27 that NATO officials had been informed there were no plans to cut down on U.S. forces in Europe.

(Army Chief of Staff Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway urged Oct. 24 that the U.S. concentrate on building up NATO strength, including manpower, not on substituting "new & untried weapons" for soldiers.)[3]

'Ike' on Malenkov Meeting

Pres. Eisenhower said Oct. 28 he was willing to discuss peace with Soviet Premier Malenkov but thought such a meeting hopeless without concrete evidence of Russia's honest purpose. (Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky said in New York Oct. 27: there were no disputes that could not be negotiated but Russia rejected "preliminary tests" of its sincerity.)

British Prime Min. Churchill said Oct. 27 there were "few things I would like better" than "quiet & informal" talks with the U.S. President. Gen. Eisenhower commented Oct. 28: he had no plans to see Churchill but shared the hope they could talk things over first-hand.[4]

Britain Makes 3d A-Test

Explosion of Britain's 3d atomic weapon (2d test in the current series at Australia's Woomera Range) was announced Oct. 26 (no details).[5]

Russia Frees Von Paulus

German Field Marshal Gen. Friedrich von Paulus, 63, captured in 1943 when his 6th Army surrendered at Stalingrad, was freed "a few days ago" and decided to live in East Germany, the E. Berlin Radio announced Oct. 26. Von Paulus' daughter said Oct. 27 she had received a telegram confirming his arrival in East Berlin.[6]

Germans Get U.S. Butter

Mrs. Ernst Reuter, widow of the late mayor of West Berlin, began Oct. 24 the distribution of one million lb. of free American butter to needy Berliners. The butter, from U.S. Govt. surplus stocks, was distributed in Reuter's memory by the Intl. Rescue Com., a private U.S. group.[7]

Japan Urged to Arm

Gen. John E. Hull, U.S. Far East commander, urged Japan in an address in Tokyo Oct. 23 to "take the necessary measures to provide security for her people" because the U.S. did not want to keep troops there "indefinitely." Premier Shigeru Yoshida promised Oct. 17 that "Japan is going to have rearmament in the future" although "we simply cannot afford it for the time being."[8]

(Agreements giving Japanese courts the right to try U.S. & UN servicemen for off-duty, off-post offenses went into effect Oct. 29.)

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Farm Problem

Pres. Eisenhower said at his press conference Oct. 28 that he might have to call an emergency session of Congress if the drought became bad enough. But he had no intention of calling a special session on the general farm program because he had several groups working on it. He thought they would be doing a magnificent job if they had the program ready for submission by the time Congress opened its regular session in January.

The President said the Govt. had come to the aid of farmers, especially in cattle & drought areas, and that already there had been some effect. Cattle prices had been largely stabilized and had risen steadily in the last few days although they were far from satisfactory. He believed that the cattle market had hit its low and was on the way up.

Gen. Eisenhower denied that he had refused to see a 350-man "cattlemen's caravan" which had come to Washington to ask for cattle price supports. He said he had told his staff that he would see them if it was either desirable or necessary.

Livestock Supports Rejected

Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson met with members of the "caravan" Oct. 26-27 and rejected their demand for price props under livestock. But he said he had an "open mind" on the subject. The "caravan," organized by the Natl. Farmers Union, included stockmen from some 30 states. It arrived in Washington Oct. 25 in autos & buses. Dennis Driscoll of Colorado Springs served as chairman.

The cattlemen, discussing their needs Oct. 26, seemed most desirous of (a) minimum federal price supports of 90% on livestock, (b) more liberal credit terms to cattlemen who needed money to tide them over.

Benson said Oct. 27 that the cattlemen "didn't present a plan," just asked for price supports. He said he still had heard of no workable method of supporting livestock prices[9] and was sure most cattlemen really did not want price supports.

Benson Stand Lauded

Grass-roots farm opinion throughout the country was bitterly anti-Benson, according to many news sources, but some individuals & organizations supported Benson's stand.

Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) praised Benson & the President Oct. 23 for their desire "to keep an even hand between the city consumers' & the farmers' interests."

Opposition to cattle price supports came from the Amer. Natl. Cattlemen's Assn. Oct. 20 and the Oregon Cattlemen's Assn. & Natl. Assn. of Retail Meat & Food Dealers Oct. 27.

Eisenhower Optimistic

Pres. Eisenhower met with his Natl. Agricultural Advisory Comm. Oct. 24, then said he was sure the Administration would develop a farm program that would give farmers "their fair share of the national income and work for the good of all." The commission met in Washington Oct. 22-24 to help draft the farm program to be submitted to Congress in January.[10]

Democrats Score President

Sen. Mike Monroney (D., Mont.) Oct. 24 challenged Pres. Eisenhower's denial that he had promised 100% farm price supports during the election campaign. "At Kasson, Minn. last year [he] promised at least 90% parity and as soon as possible full parity," Monroney said. "If he now denies the import of that promise, he knows as little about the farm problem now as he did then."[11]

1—see p. 347D3 2—see 347E3 3—see 348C1 4—see 339C2 5—see 339D3 6—see 331B3; Vol. X, 139A-B 7—see 357E3, 342F3 8—see 322A1 9—see 349B1 10—see 288F1 11—see 349A2

Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D., Okla.) said in Paducah, Tex. Oct. 22 that Pres. Eisenhower "knew far too little about farm problems." Kerr reported: The President had told him he did not see how cattle prices could be propped unless dairy products also were supported. "In astonishment, the President indicated that he couldn't believe it" when Kerr told him his Admin. was supporting dairy prices.[1]

Plans Foreign Aid Revision

Pres. Eisenhower was reported Oct. 23 ready to support a radically revised foreign aid program which would put all but Point 4 (technical) aid in the defense budget.

The story, apparently another Admin. "leak,"[2] as reported by the *N.Y. Herald Tribune:* budgeting would be revised to (1) emphasize to Congress that the Admin. was willing to grant only purely military aid to foreign nations and (2) establish the principle that this form of aid would continue as long as the Cold War lasted.

Another version in the *N.Y. Times* Oct. 24: the Govt. probably would recommend direct appropriation of military aid funds to the Defense Dept. instead of the Forgn. Operations Admin.; discontinuance of economic aid was being studied on a country-by-country basis and some nations would be cut off from economic aid this fiscal year.[3]

Reaction in Senate

Styles H. Bridges (R., N.H.), Senate Appropriations Com. chrmn., Oct. 25: Congress would resist "camouflage" consolidation of foreign arms aid with the regular military budget.

Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.), Oct. 24: West Europe did not need further economic aid and the time had come to limit military aid. A poll of 10 other Southern Dems. Oct. 26 showed: 5 strong advocates of aid cuts (Byrd of Va., Maybank of S.C., Stennis of Miss., Hoey of N.C. & Ellender of La.), 3 for "selective" or limited aid continuance (Robertson of Va., Hill of Ala., Smathers of Fla.) and 2 who said the decision could be made only after "most careful" study of world conditions (Sparkman of Ala., Holland of Fla.).

Wm. F. Knowland (Calif.), Senate majority leader, Oct. 28: if foreign aid was budgeted with regular military appropriations, the foreign aid "must be clearly shown."

On Info-Agency Goal

Pres. Eisenhower made public at his press conference Oct. 28 a statement explaining that the U.S. Information Agency's purpose was "to submit evidence to peoples of other nations . . . that [U.S.] objectives & policies . . . are in harmony with & will advance their legitimate aspirations for freedom, progress & peace." He said the U.S. would not try to leave or force its imprint on others.

The President simultaneously released an Oct. 27 letter from USIA Dir. Theodore C. Streibert stating that his agency's approach would be "harder-hitting than previous more diffuse approaches" but would avoid "a propagandistic tone."[4]

(Gen. Eisenhower also said Oct. 28 he would not campaign for individual GOP Congressmen but would try to develop an Admin. program & record that would help their campaigns.)[5]

GENERAL

Security Ousters

The White House announced Oct. 23 that 1,456 federal workers had been dropped from the public payroll in the first 4 months of the Eisenhower Admin.'s security program. 863 were dismissed; 593 resigned on notification that they had "unfavorable" reports. All but 5 of those dropped were Truman-Admin. hold-overs.[6]

Chrmn. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) of the Senate Investigations Subcom. announced in New York Oct. 23 that 5 civilian employes of the Ft. Monmouth (N.J.) Signal Corps laboratory had been suspended since he began his inquiry into espionage there. This raised the total dropped to at least 20. (Another of those suspended —Solomon Lasky, 40—was identified by his attorney Oct. 27. Lasky said he never had been a Red.

Red Leader Beaten

Robert G. Thompson, 38, convicted Communist leader, was beaten in an unprovoked attack by a fellow prisoner, Yugoslav seaman Alexander Pavlovich, 32, in prison in New York Oct. 24. Thompson suffered a fractured skull. Pavlovich, who had been scheduled to be deported despite his insistence that he was an anti-Communist political refugee, used an iron pipe. Instead of being deported, he was held in $25,000 bail for first-degree assault.[8]

Sabre Jet Strike

Output of F-86 Sabre jets & supersonic F-100 Super-Sabre fighters was halted by a strike of some 33,000 members of the CIO United Auto Workers on expiration of their contract with North American Aviation Oct. 23. More than 19,000 walked out in the Los Angeles area, 12,500 in Columbus, O., 1,000 in Fresno, Calif. Company officials said union demands of a 26.2¢ hourly raise plus other benefits would cost a total of 72¢ an hour. The company offer: a 4% raise (6¢ to 18¢ an hr.) plus higher cost-of-living payments & insurance benefits.[9]

Other Labor News

AFL Pres. George Meany announced Oct. 25 that "well over" 9,000 New York dockworkers had quit the AFL-ousted Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. to join the AFL's new ILA.[10] . . . Nonfarm employment in the U.S. reached 49,600,000 in September (all-time record for that month), the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Oct. 21.[11] . . . Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell announced Oct. 26 that contracts made by the Dist. of Columbia after Nov. 15 would contain clauses barring racial discrimination in employment.[12]

•

Supreme Court Oct. 26 gave the Fed. Govt., Texas, Louisiana, California & Florida 40 days to reply to Alabama's suit to invalidate the offshore oil act.[13] (The Justice Dept., on the Fed. Reserve Board's behalf, asked the Supreme Court Oct. 14 to review an Appeals Court decision overturning the board's anti-trust order against Transamerica Corp. The 3d circuit court had ruled July 16 that the FRB had not proved its monopoly charge.)[14]

Defense program costing $70-75 billion a year could be sustained by the U.S. without undue strain, the Natl. Planning Assn. said in a report Oct. 25. . . . Civilian defense budget of $650 million was proposed Oct. 25 by Fed. Civil Defense Admin. Val Peterson, who said he would ask for that amount next year. (His agency asked for $125 million, received $46.5 million this year).[15]

FOREIGN

Germany—Dr. Konrad Adenauer formally began his new term as West German Chancellor Oct. 20. He enlarged his Cabinet to 19 members from 14, including members of the Christian Dem., Free Dem., Christian Socialist, German & All-German Bloc parties.[16]

Dr. Walter Schreiber, a Christian Dem., was elected Mayor of West Berlin Oct. 22 to succeed the late Ernst Reuter, Socialist. Schreiber was chosen by the municipal House of Reps. by 62-57 over Socialist Otto Suhr.

Wide World
SCHREIBER

(Schreiber, 69, deputy mayor for 2 years, was a Prussian who left East Germany after World War II in a dispute with the Russians over their land reform program.[17]

Britain—3,000 gasoline & oil truck drivers in London abandoned Oct. 26 a wildcat strike against employment of non-union drivers. The Govt., which regarded the strike as Communist-inspired, assigned 6,500 servicemen to distribute gasoline Oct. 24. . . . Herbert Morrison, a Labor "conservative," defeated leftwing leader Aneurin Bevan, 181-76, to win reelection Oct. 28 by Laborite members of Parliament as deputy to Clement R. Attlee as Labor leader in the House of Commons.[18]

Iran—Britain & Iran were reported in London Oct. 26 to have opened secret talks on resumption of diplomatic relations. Herbert Hoover Jr., U.S. State Dept. oil consultant, completed Oct. 27 a week of conferences with the Iranian Oil Comm. on settling the oil dispute.[19] . . . The Shah,

1—see p. 348F3 2—324G3 3—272G1 4—316E3 5—349C2 6—131L-P 7—349G2 8—288E3 9—Vol. XII, 297E 10—350F1 11—302G1 12—309C2 13—234F3 14—Vol. XII, 108A 15—315C2 16—342F3 17—333E3 18—283D1 19—290E-F

continuing his land-reform program, gave 16-acre farms to 1,600 former tenants of royal lands Oct. 25 (eve of his 34th birthday).[1]

Other Foreign News

French Premier Joseph Laniel won Natl. Assembly approval by 320-252 Oct. 23 of a plan to reform methods of marketing farm produce & meat and discourage food imports competing with French produce. Farmers had threatened a strike unless they were given economic relief.[2]

Saudi Arabian oil workers at Dhahran ended their strike Oct. 26.[3] . . . **Suez** dispute was referred back to the British & Egyptian Govts. Oct. 21 after negotiators in Cairo failed to agree on (1) Britain's right to reoccupy the canal zone in event of general war and (2) status of British technicians if Egypt controlled the zone.[4] . . . **Northern Ireland's** conservative Protestant Union party (pro-British) retained control of the state Parliament in elections Oct. 23.

Central African Fed. was formally established Oct. 23 when its Constition took full effect.[5] . . . **South African** Prime Min. Daniel F. Malan demanded Oct. 21 that Britain transfer Basutoland, Bechuanaland & Swaziland to South Africa within 5 years. Manilal Gandhi, 61, was released in Pretoria Oct. 24 after serving 38 days in jail for violation of racial regulations at the Germiston African settlement last Dec. 8.[6]

Hungarian Premier Imre Nagy told a meeting of farm experts in Budapest Oct. 19 that "insufficient bread production" was Hungary's "first & most important problem."[7] . . . **East German** Premier Otto Grotewohl announced Oct. 24 he would establish a new Culture Ministry because the Govt. Art Comm. had "failed to establish close, creative & unbureaucratic relations" with leading artists.[8]

●

LATIN AMERICA

British House of Commons approved by 294-265 Oct. 22 the Govt.'s ouster of the People's Progressive Party regime in British Guiana. John Carter, chairman of the anti-PPP British Guiana United Democratic Party, said in London Oct. 23 that Britain must spend £20 million ($56 million) to stimulate the economy & offset Red propaganda in Guiana or "she might as well hand it over to the Kremlin."[9] . . . **Cuban** Pres. Fulgencio Batista ended press censorship in the country Oct. 24 but retained the "public order" law against "damaging the dignity of the nation," harming its economy or showing contempt for the Govt.[10] . . . **Argentine**-led Assn. of Lat. Amer. Syndicalist Workers denounced the pro-Soviet World Fed. of Trade Unions for the first time Oct. 21, calling the WFTU's recent Vienna meeting a mere platform for Red political maneuvers.[11]

1—see p. 282F2 2—290G2 3—350E2 4—250G3 5—299E2 6—311F2, 45K 7—248C3 8—350C3 9—350C2 10—291D1 11—350G2 12—351A2 13—63A 14—240F2 15—351B2 16—342G1 17—191H 18—342B2 19—337D2; Vol. XII, 388P

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

COL Sets New Record

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Oct. 28 that its consumer price index (based on samplings of goods & services in 46 cities) rose .2% from mid-August to mid-September to a new record high of 115.2 (1947-49=100). It was the 7th consecutive monthly increase. The report showed rises on clothing, housing & medical costs, a slight decline in food prices.

(Pres. Eisenhower said at his news conference Oct. 28 his Admin. was trying to check living costs with long-range programs benefiting all interests in the nation, avoiding expedients to solve isolated problems.)[16]

In Brief

Chrysler Corp. announced Oct. 23 it had bought for $35 million all principal plants & equipment of the Briggs Mfg. Co. (35,000 employes), maker of most bodies for Chrysler-made cars & supplier of Packard. A Briggs division making plumbing fixtures was not included in the sale. . . . **Allstate** auto's discontinuance was disclosed Oct. 26 by Sears Roebuck. 2,600 of the Kaiser-made cars (similar to the Henry J) had been sold in the South & Southwest by Sears since Dec. 1951, making it the worst seller among 21 U.S. makes. . . . **Corporate profits** in Apr.-June were estimated by the SEC Oct. 25 at $3 billion after taxes, highest of any quarter since 1951. 2d-quarter manufacturers' sales: $68,750,000,000, a quarterly record.[12] . . . **123 railroads** operating east of the Mississippi were authorized by the ICC Oct. 27 to charge passengers 25¢ for each item of hand luggage & 50¢ a trunk (previously carried free).[13] . . . **U.S. oil companies'** foreign investments rose from $1.4 billion in 1943 to $4.4 billion last December, the Commerce Dept. reported Oct. 22.

U.S. wheat export quota for the crop year Aug. 1953-July 1954 under the Intl. Wheat Agreement, announced by the Agri. Dept. Oct. 26: 209,588,085 bu. as against 253,127,712 last year. All new IWA quotas, set at a meeting of the Intl. Wheat Council in Madrid, totaled 421,156,402 bu. as against 580,916,695 last year. Britain's refusal to renew the agreement accounted for the decline. Other new quotas: Canada 162,230,880 bu., Australia 48 million, France 367,437. Prices were pegged between $1.55 & $2.05 a bu.[14] . . . **Bond issue** totaling $2 billion (maturing in 7 yrs. 10 mos. at 2¾% interest), placed on sale by the U.S. Treasury Oct. 26, would raise the U.S. public debt to within about $500 million of the $275 billion legal limit.[15]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Atomic Power Plan

The U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. announced Oct. 22 that Westinghouse had been chosen as principal contractor on a reactor plant for full-scale production of electricity (first such plant in the U.S.). AEC member Thomas E. Murray told an Electric Companies' Public Info. Program meeting in Chicago: the plant should be in operation in 3 or 4 years at Oak Ridge (Tenn.), Paducah (Ky.) or Portsmouth (O.); it would cost more than $20 million but "much less" than $60 million; it would produce at least 600 kw.—enough to supply a city of 60,000-100,000 population. Rear Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, Navy reactor expert, was assigned to direct the project.

(The projected AEC plant was to produce only power, not power plus plutonium. An AEC official indicated Oct. 22 that the commission would not accept a plan by Gen. Electric to build a $40 million power-&-plutonium plant at Hanford, Wash. GE advocated the Hanford plant as a joint company-Govt. project, said it would provide needed power in the Pacific Northwest during low-water seasons when the present Hanford plutonium plant drew heavily on hydro-electric resources in the area.)

Murray said the AEC-Westinghouse project was a "significant peacetime answer" to "recent Soviet atomic tests" and would "show the world that, even in this gravest phase of arming for defense, America's eyes are still on the peaceful future."[17]

Other Atomic Developments

An apparently "important" new discovery of uranium-bearing ores in central Wyoming was confirmed by the AEC Oct. 24. Neil McNeic, a lone prospector, found the deposits in Fremont County, 50 mi. east of Lander, Wyo. . . . Gen. Electric's Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory reported Oct. 21 the completion of a 10-mo. construction job on a steel globe 225 ft. in diameter (higher than the average 18-story building), located at West Milton, N.Y. Conditions at sea were to be simulated inside the globe for testing an atomic power plant for submarines.[19]

Nobel Medical Awards

The 1953 (44th) Nobel Prize for Medicine & Physiology was awarded jointly Oct. 22 to Dr. Fritz A. Lipmann of Harvard U. Medical School & Dr. Hans A. Krebs of Sheffield U., Eng. The German-born biochemists, both 54 & refugees from Hitlerism, shared the $33,840 award made by the Caroline Inst. of Medicine in Stockholm. Lipmann discovered co-enzyme A; Krebs explained the citric acid cycle (how food becomes energy in tissues).[19]

●

Britain's first new nationwide daily in 23 years, the independent (apparently pro-Tory) London *Recorder*, was published Oct. 27. Its editor, William James Brittain. New papers had been barred since 1939 by newsprint curbs, lifted in May.

Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York reopened Oct. 25 after it had been closed 13 days by a strike of 170 guards. The guards returned without a pay increase under threat of dismissal.[1] . . . **Dr. Egon Hilbert** resigned Oct. 27 as director of the Vienna Opera & Austrian state theaters. Chancellor Julius Raab had appointed a financial adviser for the opera after Education Min. Ernst Kolb charged Hilbert with poor management. . . . **Soviet Academy of Sciences** announced Oct. 26 that Trofim D. Lysenko, author of political-shaded theories of genetics, had been elected to its presidium.[2] . . . **Coin-operated phonographs** (juke boxes) in the U.S. grossed nearly $1 billion a year, the Song Writers Protective Assn. told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee in Washington Oct. 26 in a hearing on composers' demands for changes in copyright laws to give them more of the profits. The Electric Phonograph Operators Assn. contended that operators' profits were small. . . . **Artificial insemination** with semen preserved by freezing was reported Oct. 23 by R. G. Bunge of the U. of Iowa Medical school in an article in *Nature*, British journal of science.[3] . . . **Genoscope**, a 3-dimensional TV process involving use of special eye glasses by the viewer, was demonstrated in Peoria, Ill. Oct. 26 by the inventor, Mrs. Genevieve Lott-Fuller, wife of movie 3-D inventor Edgar Fuller.[4]

NEW BOOKS

Beauty for Ashes. By Christopher La Farge. Novel in verse about people seeking to justify existence. Oct. 26. (Coward-McCann, 428 pp., $4)*

Cockney Communist. By Bob Darke. London bus conductor tells of life as CP member 1933-51. Oct. 23. (John Day, 190 pp., $3)†

Don't Call It Frisco. By Herb Caen. San Francisco columnist's descriptions of city & people. Oct. 22. (Doubleday, 287 pp., $3.50)†

Doctor Pygmalion: Autobiography of a Plastic Surgeon. By Maxwell Maltz, M.D. History & techniques of plastic surgery, effect on lives of patients. Oct. 22. (Crowell, 261 pp., $3.50)†

Fabulous Chicago. By Emmett Dedmon. History of city since 1820. With 129 illustrations. Oct. 23. (Random House, 348 pp., $5)†

Father Divine: Holy Husband. By Sara Harris & Harriet Crittenden. Biog. of Geo. Baker, Negro regarded by followers as God. Oct. 22. (Doubleday, 320 pp., $3.95)†

Fire in the Ashes: Europe in Mid-Century. By Theodore H. White. Generally optimistic appraisal of situation in Europe. BOMC Nov. choice. Oct. 29. (Sloane, 405 pp., $5)†

The Hill of Devi. By E. M. Forster. India 40 years ago. Oct. 22. (Harcourt, Brace, 267 pp., $4)†

The House That Nino Built. By Giovanni Guareschi. Tr. from Italian by Frances Frenaye. Novelist tells of own family life. Oct. 26. (Farrar, Straus & Young, 238 pp., $3)†

In the Castle of My Skin. By George Lamming. Negro poet's semi-fictional account of boyhood on Barbados. Oct. 27. (McGraw-Hill, 313 pp., $3.75)†

The Man Who Wouldn't Talk. By Quentin Reynolds. Story of wartime British agent in France who pretended to be half-witted. Oct. 23. (Random House, 214 pp., $2.75)†

Leaving Home. By Elizabeth Janeway. 2 sisters & brother, Brooklynites, growing up in 1930s. Oct. 22. (Doubleday, 315 pp., $3.95)*

Madeleine Grown Up: The Autobiography of a French Girl. By Mrs. Robert Henrey. Sequel to "The Little Madeleine"; author as manicurist at London Savoy. Oct. 26. (Dutton, 320 pp., $4)†

The Oliviers. By Felix Barker. Private life of Sir Laurence Olivier & Vivien Leigh. Oct. 28. (Lippincott, 371 pp., $5)†

Russian Assignment. By Vice Adm. Leslie C. Stevens, USN (Ret.). Impressions of Russia by ex-U.S. naval attaché in Moscow (1947-49). Oct. 22. (Atlantic-Little, Brown, 568 pp., $5.75)†

The Shame of New York. By Ed Reid. Account of organized crime in New York City. Oct. 19. (Random House, 224 pp., $3)†

The Southerners. By Edna Lee. The South in Reconstruction times. Oct. 23. (Appleton-Century-Crofts, 407 pp., $3.75)*

Thurber Country: A New Collection of Pieces About Males and Females, Mainly of Our Own Species. By James Thurber. Humorous & satirical pieces, mostly from "The New Yorker." Oct. 26. (Simon & Schuster, 277 pp., $3.75)†

Tigrero! By Sasha Siemel. Fugitive becomes jaguar hunter in Brazilian jungle. Oct. 26. (Prentice-Hall, 266 pp., $3.50)†

U. N.: Today and Tomorrow. By Eleanor Roosevelt & William A. DeWitt. Study of UN & its future. Oct. 26. (Harper, 236 pp., $3)†

What Price Israel. By Alfred Lilliienthal. Religious & moral problems involved in establishment of Israel. Oct. 26. (Regnery, $3.50)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction 1—see p. 350E3 2—see Vol. X, 150H 3—see XII, 171N 4—see 267G3 5—see 347C2 6—see 27F 7—see 351E3 8—see 111E 9—see 343G1 10—see 291A3 11—see 327D2, 150L-M 12—XII, 355K

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Clark to Citadel

Gen. Mark Wayne Clark, 57, retiring from the Army Oct. 31 after his return from the Korea-Far East command, accepted Oct. 23 the $12,000-a-yr. presidency of The Citadel, state-supported military college in Charleston, S.C. S.C. Gov. James F. Byrnes announced that Clark's appointment would take effect after Mar. 1, 1954.[5]

Other New College Presidents

Dr. O. Meredith Wilson, 44, Ford Fund for the Advancement of Education secretary and ex-dean at Utah & Chicago, was elected U. of Oregon president Oct. 27 (effective Mar. 15). He succeeded Dr. Harry K. Newburn, head of the Ford education, TV & radio center in Ann Arbor, Mich. . . . Dr. John D. Millett, 41, was installed Oct. 23 as president of Miami U. in Oxford, O. . . . Pres. Ethan A. H. Shepley of the Washington U. (St. Louis) Corp. was named acting chancellor of the university Oct. 23 succeeding Dr. Arthur H. Compton, retiring.

Investigations Debated

Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York, in an address to Roman Catholics in Brussels Oct. 24: "Anguished cries & protests against 'McCarthyism' are not going to dissuade Americans from their desire to see Communists exposed & removed from positions where they can carry out their nefarious plans." "There are strong reasons for these [Congressional] inquiries."

(The Cardinal appealed for better mutual understanding between free Europeans & Americans. He remarked the "irony" of the Communist outcry against the Rosenberg executions by those who "have so summarily dismissed their traitors with gunfire & no trial." He said "the greatest single failure of American democracy" had been its treatment of Negroes but U.S. Negroes now were achieving "the swiftest cultural rise of any race in history.")[6]

Public fear of the "educated free thinker" tended to restrain the development of free thought among students in the U.S., Secy. O. Meredith Wilson [see above] of the Ford Fund for the Advancement of Education said Oct. 24. He spoke at a conference of university representatives at St. John's College in Annapolis, Md. concluding a Fund-financed study of modern education.[7]

The Hadassah (Women's Zionist Org. of Amer.) convention in Cleveland adopted a resolution Oct. 27 condemning Congressional methods of inquiry that "limit freedom of speech & expression, attempt to control thought & interfere with free exchange of opinion."[8]

Rt. Rev. Angus Dun, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Washington, said in a keynote speech Oct. 27 to a Natl. Council of Churches conference on world affairs in Cleveland: Christians must resist expansion of Soviet totalitarianism "by every means" but "political demagoguery in the name of 'Americanism' is the most grievous type of un-Americanism."[9]

●

Spanish Parliament approved Oct. 26 the Aug. 27 Spanish-Vatican concordat pledging state cooperation with the Roman Catholic Church in Spain. Gen. Francisco Franco said non-Catholics could practice their religion in Spain if they did not interfere with "Catholic unity."[10] . . . **German** Catholic hq. in Berlin announced Oct. 25 that the East German Govt. had given permission for Catholics to start a newspaper in the Soviet zone Jan. 1.[11] . . . **Korean** apostolic delegation was placed under the regency of Msgr. Thomas Quinland of Ireland, previously apostolic prefect in Chunchon, by Pope Pius XII Oct. 26.[12] . . . **Bishop Raymond A. Lane**, superior gen. of the Amer. Forgn. Mission Society in Maryknoll, N.Y., was awarded the 1953 peace award of the Catholic Assn. for Intl. Peace Oct. 21.

Discrimination in admission of Jewish, Italian & other "minority" students to American schools & colleges was reported by the Amer. Jewish Com. Oct. 23 to have undergone "an encouraging decrease" since World War II. (The AJC had reported June 21 that there was marked discrimination against Jewish medical students at Columbia, Cornell, Rochester & Syracuse—4 of the 9 university medical schools in New York State.)

OBITUARIES

Sir Muirhead Bone, 77, etcher, British official artist in world wars; Oct. 21 in Oxford, Eng.

Prince Sardar Mohammed Hashim Khan, Prime Min. of Afghanistan 17 yrs.; death in Kabul reported Oct. 27.

Count Aisuke Kabayama, 88, founder of Japan's first news agency (Kukusa Tsushin), Japan-Amer. Society pres.; Oct. 21, Tokyo.

Rabbi Abraham Yeshayahu Karelitz (Hazon Ish), 73, rabbinical scholar; Oct. 24, Bnei Brak, Israel.

Gustav Kliment, Communist chrmn. of Czechoslovak Central Trade Union Council; Oct. 22 in Prague.

James Edward Rice, 88, authority on scientific methods of raising poultry, ex-Cornell prof., ex-pres. World Poultry Science Assn.; Oct. 25 in Miami.

Herb Roth, 66, successor to H. T. Webster as *Timid Soul* cartoonist; Oct. 27 in Scarsdale, N.Y.

Rhum (Enrico Sprocani), 49, European circus clown; Oct. 22 in Paris.

Robert Vignola, 71, film director who made films with Valentino, Marion Davies, Clara Kimball Young, Jack Pickford, other early favorites; Oct. 25 in Hollywood.

John Wren, 83, reputedly one of Australia's richest men (mines, newspapers, stadiums, racetracks); Oct. 26 in Melbourne.

SPORTS

Tom Fool Retired

Greentree Stable's Tom Fool, 4-yr.-old champion handicap race horse in the U.S. this year, was retired from racing Oct. 27. He had won the $50,000 Pimlico Special in Baltimore Oct. 24 for a $30,000 purse (Ted Atkinson up). Tom Fool's 3-yr. record: 21 victories in 30 races (2d 7 times, 3d once) for total winnings of $570,165 (7th highest on record).

Shirai Keeps Flyweight Title

Yoshio Shirai, 30, of Japan retained his world flyweight boxing title by winning a 15-round decision over Terry Allen, 28, of England in Tokyo Oct. 27. Shirai weighed 110¾ lbs., Allen 112.[1]

Other Winners

Horse Racing—$72,750 Demoiselle Stakes at Jamaica, N.Y. Oct. 28: Philip Godfrey's O'Alison, Jim Nichols up, for $50,775. . . . $56,200 Westchester Handicap at Jamaica, N.Y. Oct. 24: C. V. Whitney's Cold Command, Hedley Woodhouse up, for $38,150. . . . $50,000 Golden Gate Handicap in Albany, Calif. Oct. 24: Calumet Farm's Fleet Bird, Johnny Longden up, for $32,700. . . . $52,445 Breeders' Futurity at Keeneland (Lexington), Ky. Oct. 24: Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Reuben's Hasty Road, . . . $82,075 East View Stakes at Jamaica Oct. 21: C. V. Whitney's Fisherman, Hedley Woodhouse up, for $60,100.

Chess—World challengers' tourney ending Oct. 24 in Zurich: Vasily Smyslov of Russia, who won the right to play Mikhail Botvinnik in Moscow for the world championship.

Auto Racing—250-mi. Strategic Air Power Trophy, feature of intl. sports car races at Turner AF Base, Albany, Ga. Oct. 25: Bill Spear in a Ferrari (avg. 93.48 mph.).

Walking—Natl. AAU 10-km. title in Buffalo Oct. 25: Henry Laskau, 37, of New York.[2]

Baseball News

Arthur Ehlers, 56, gen. mgr. of the AL Philadelphia Athletics the past 2 years, was appointed Baltimore Orioles gen. mgr. Oct. 26.[3] . . . **Charles Dressen** signed a 3-year contract Oct. 27 to manage Oakland (PCL) for $32,500 a year (his former Brooklyn salary) plus a share of TV & gate receipts.[4] . . . **Walter (Red) Barber**, 45, Brooklyn Dodger broadcaster since 1939, switched to the N.Y. Yankees Oct. 28 to conduct pregame & post-game TV programs next season, succeeding Joe E. Brown.

1—see p. 172L 2—see 253A2 3—see 327C2 4—see 352B2 5—see 352F2 6—see 352D2 7—see 348G2, 347G3 8—see 334A1, 336D2 9—see 328G2 10—see 92G-H 11—see 352E3, 320A3 12—see 70N 13—see 341E1 14—see 344F3 15—see Vol. XII, 268G

MISCELLANEOUS

Italian Floods

At least 62 persons lost their lives in floods & landslides in the southern Reggio Calabria Province and northern Po & Adige River valleys of Italy during a 2-week period ending Oct. 28. Muddy landslides isolated 36 Calabria villages.[5]

Other Disasters

26 miners were killed Oct. 24 in a gas explosion in the Charbonnages du Many coal mine at Seraing, Belgium. 14 were rescued. . . . The 37th victim (a civilian Navy Yard worker) of the aircraft carrier *Leyte* explosion (Oct. 16) died Oct. 22 in Boston.[6] . . . Revised death toll of an Oct. 19 plane crash near Monterrey, Mexico: 15, including editor J. Clifford Safley of the *San Diego* (Calif.) *Union*.[7]

Crime News

Lt. Louis Shoulders, 55, who arrested kidnapper Carl Austin Hall, submitted his resignation from the St. Louis police force Oct. 24 over a police & FBI search for $300,000 in missing Greenlease ransom money. Shoulders said he had been subjected to "character assassination" when his handling of the money found in Hall's apartment was challenged.[8]

Roy Schinagle Jr., 19, Ohio Wesleyan sophomore, pleaded guilty in Upper Sandusky, O. Oct. 24 to 2d degree murder in the killing of his sweetheart, Cynthia Pfeil. He was sentenced to life imprisonment.[9] . . . **Anthony Gezzo**, 69, father of 12, received the death sentence in Troy, N.Y. Oct. 26 for the jealousy slaying last Christmas of Mary Frank, 44.

Maurice F. O'Brien, 56, ex-Internal Revenue Bureau chief in Troy, N.Y., shot himself to death in Walden, N.Y. Oct. 26. He & 3 ex-assistants had been convicted Oct. 23 of conspiracy to collect $35,000 from 17 taxpayers to conceal irregularities in tax returns. . . . **Frank Erickson**, 58, reputedly former head of a nationwide gambling syndicate, was released from N.J. State Prison in Trenton Oct. 22 after serving 10 mos. & 19 days for bookmaking & conspiracy. He was to surrender Nov. 27 in Brooklyn to serve a 6-mo. term for income tax evasion.[10]

Bank robberies in the U.S. increased last fiscal year (ending June 30) for the 8th consecutive year, the FBI reported Oct. 26. Total in fiscal 1953: 379, as against 289 in 1952, 181 in 1946.[11] . . . **Postal theft conspiracy** involving at least 1,000 checks totaling $100,000 was charged to 13 persons (3 mail carriers) arrested in Chicago Oct. 27.

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.) (Oct. 25)

Cleve. 7, N.Y. 0	Balti. 27, Washn. 17
Detrt. 14, S. Fran. 10	Phila. 56, Chi. Cards 17
L.A. 38, Chi. Bears 24	§Pitt. 31, G. Bay 14

College (Oct. 24)

Ala. 7, Miss. St. 7	Minn. 22, Mich. 0
Amherst 20, Weslyn. 20	Miss. 28, Ark. 0
Army 40, Columbia 7	Missouri 23, Nebr. 7
Auburn 34, Tulane 7	N'west'n 27, Pitt 21
Baylor 14, Tex.A&M 13	N.Dame 27, Ga.Tech14†
‡Bos.C.31, Xavier(O.)14	Ohio St. 20, Wisc. 19
*Bos. U. 52, Lehigh 12	Okla. 27, Colo. 20
Brown 6, H. Cross 0	Ore. St. 19, Idaho 0
Cinci. 66, W. Res. 0	Ore. 26, S. Jose 13
Cornell 26, Prnctn. 19	Penn St. 27, TCU 21
*Denver 27, B. Yng. 19	Penn 9, Navy 6
Detrt. 18, Okla. AM 14	Purdue 6, Mich. St. 0†
Drake 12, Ia. St. 7	Rice 18, Texas 13
Duke 31, N.C. St. 0	S.C. 14, Clemson 7
Florida 21, LSU 21	SMU 14, Kansas 6
Fordm. 40, Rutgers 13	Stanford 13, Wash. 7
Furman 34, Davdsn. 0	Tenn. 59, Lvl. 6
Georgia 27, N.C. 14	Tex.Tech 71, N.M.AM 0
Harvd. 20, Dartmth. 14	UCLA 44, Wash. St. 7
Ill. 20, Syracuse 13	USC 32, Calif. 20
Iowa 19, Ind. 13	Utah 13, Wyo. 12
Kan. St. 21, Wichita 0	Vandblt. 28, Va. 13
Ky. 19, Villanova 0	VPI 32, W&L 12
Lafyt. 7, Bucknl. 6	Wake F. 13, Rchmd. 13
Marqt. 20, Col. Pac. 20	W. Va. 52, VMI 20
*Maryland 30, Miami 0	W&M 12, G. Wash. 7
	Yale 7, Colgate 7

*Oct. 23 §Oct. 24 ‡Oct. 25 †Defeats ended 28-game winning streak for Michigan State, 31-game unbeaten streak (2 ties) for Georgia Tech.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

John Wayne, film star, & his wife Esperanza were granted simultaneous divorce decrees (final in one year) in Los Angeles Oct. 28. Judge Allen W. Ashburn, acting after they had reached a financial settlement, ended a trial of counter divorce suits.[12] . . . **Tony Trabert**, U.S. amateur tennis champion, & Shauna Wood, "Miss Utah" beauty queen, were married Oct. 26 in Salt Lake City. . . . **Sen. & Mrs. Joseph R. McCarthy** were given a $6,000 Cadillac as a wedding gift from 2,000 Texas admirers (plus one Iowan) in Washington Oct. 21.[13] . . . **Ex-Queen Alexandra** of Yugoslavia, 32, cut her wrists after she & ex-King Peter, 30, failed to agree on a reconciliation in a Paris meeting Oct. 21. Friends intervened and she sustained no serious injury.[14] . . . **Thomas L. Hamilton**, ex-Imperial Wizard of the Carolina Assn. of Ku Klux Klans, serving a 4-yr. prison term for plotting a raid in Columbus Co., N.C., renounced the Klan Oct. 22 & urged that it be disbanded. He made the renunciation in a letter to *Whiteville* (N.C.) *News-Reporter* ed. **Willard G. Cole**, whose anti-Klan crusade had helped send Hamilton to prison.[15] . . . **Miss June Wicker**, 37, Atlanta architect, was named American Business Woman of the Year at the Amer. Business Women's Assn. convention in Ft. Worth Oct. 25.

U.S. Aid Record in '52-'53

Commerce Dept. report Oct. 18:

U.S. foreign aid in the year ended June 30 totaled $7.03 billion gross ($6.336 billion after repayments of $694 million), most of any fiscal year since World War II. Outlay for military aid totaled $4.399 billion, for other programs $2.631 billion. Totals by areas:

West Europe & dependent areas—$5.232 billion or 66% of total ($3.502 billion military, $1.73 billion other aid); **Asia & Pacific—$1.24 billion** ($785 million military, $455 million other); **Latin America—$325 million** ($76 million military, $249 million other).

Totals to principal recipients:

France $480 million gross ($291 million net), **Britain** $433 million gross ($346 million net), **Italy** $194 million gross ($154 million net), **Yugoslavia** $116 million gross ($108 million net), **Greece** $111 million gross ($95 million net), **Korea** $169 million, **Formosa** $91 million gross ($88 million net), **India** $46 million, **Japan** & the Ryukyu Islands, which had received $130 million and repaid only $4 million in 1951-52, received $28 million and repaid $43 million in 1952-53.

$10.5 billion in grant funds & $2 billion in credit authorizations were carried over to the current fiscal year, having been appropriated but not spent. The carryover plus $5.2 billion newly appropriated by Congress placed $17.7 billion at the Govt.'s disposal for foreign aid this fiscal year (70% earmarked for military aid).[1]

Lend-Lease Accounts

$429,000,000 of the $1,574,534,330 (plus interest) due the U.S. under World War II lend-lease agreements had been repaid on Dec. 31, 1952, Pres. Eisenhower informed Congress Sept. 28. He said the State Dept. was making vigorous efforts to settle the debts of China, Peru, Poland & the USSR.[2]

Far Eastern Briefs

Chrmn. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) of the U.S. Senate Forgn. Relations Com. proposed in a New York speech Sept. 17 "a 3d great pact for the Far East"—similar to the alliances the U.S. already had formed with Western Europe & Latin America.[3]

Voice of America reported Oct. 12 it was using powerful new transmitters in Manila & Okinawa to beam broadcasts to an area containing 11,000,000 radios in China, North Korea, Manchuria & eastern Siberia. The stations, stronger than any U.S. outlet, cost $13 million to build and $700,000 a year to operate. (Moscow Radio withdrew Aug. 30 from a "jamming" battle with the VOA for possession of Central Europe's best channel, 173 kcs. The channel was left to the Voice's new Munich station which had a range of up to 1,700 mi.)[4]

Decorations announced by the U.S. 8th Army in Korea through Aug. 22 (exclusive of Congressional Medals of Honor & 106,000 Purple Hearts) totaled 105,560 as follows: 688 Distinguished Service Crosses, 62 Distinguished Service Medals, 10,903 Silver Stars, 1,133 Legion of Merit, 723 Distinguished Flying Crosses, 543 Soldier's Medals, 20,487 Bronze Stars with V for valor, 35,243 Bronze Stars for meritorious service, 9,619 Air Medals, 21,159 commendation ribbons. 2,056 of these were awarded to South Koreans (994) & other non-Americans.[5]

NATO Developments

Europe's first "atomic" military maneuver ended Sept. 13 after 4 days of mock attacks near Frankfort by 175,000 French, British & American troops. U.S. 7th Army Comdr. Lt. Gen. William Hoge, who directed "Operation Monte Carlo," called it the "best maneuver I've seen."

"Operation Mariner," the largest peace-time sea & air maneuvers ever staged, was held Sept. 16-Oct. 4 off Iceland & Greenland. It involved more than 300 vessels, 1,000 planes & half a million men from 9 NATO nations.

"Operation Weldfast," a week-long test of NATO defenses of southeastern Europe, ended Oct. 6. More than 100,000 Turkish, Greek, Italian, British & U.S. ground, air & naval personnel participated.[6]

NATO's Southern Europe Air Command, in an economy move, was transferred from Florence to Naples June 9 to share quarters & staff with the Southern European Command.

NATO appointments: Air Chief Marshall Sir Basil Embry of Britain as comdr. of Allied Air Forces, Central Europe, succeeding U.S. Lt. Gen. Lauris Norstad (July 16); Maj. Gen. Wm. H. Tunner as comdr. in chief of U.S. Air Forces in Europe, succeeding Gen. Norstad (July 15); Vice Adm. E. M. Evans-Lombe of the British Navy as comdr., Allied Naval Forces in Northern Europe (Oslo), succeeding Adm. Sir Patrick Brind (Jan. 29); Robt. Alan Farquarharson, Canadian newsman, as director of NATO information service (May 28).

Britain & France were reported Oct. 6 to favor a declaration stressing the defensive character of the European Defense Community as a means of allaying Soviet fears of German aggression. The proposed declaration would be signed by the U.S. & Britain and the 6 EDC nations.[7]

Other European News

Exiled leaders from 9 European countries under Soviet domination began work Oct. 8 at New York hq. of the Natl. Com. for Free Europe on a plan for economic & political integration of Europe "after liberation" of the Soviet satellite states. Director of the project for the NCFE: Dr. William J. Thorbecke. Chairmen of study groups: Baron George E. Bessenyey of Hungary (financial integration), Charles Davilla of Rumania (industries), Milio Mileff of Bulgaria (defense), Dr. Vilis Masens of Latvia (power resources), Vaclovas Sidzikauskas of Lithuania (agriculture), Dr. Stefan Osusky of Czechoslovakia (political integration through Council of Europe), Dr. Kaarel R. Pusta of Estonia (transport & communications), Dr. Nuci Kotta of Albania (public welfare), Zygmunt Zaremba of Poland (labor & social security).[8]

German peace conference was demanded by a Red-sponsored "Czechoslovak Congress for Peaceful Solution of the German Problem" in Prague Oct. 11. Prague reported 5,000 delegates present from Czechoslovakia, East & West Germany, Austria, Russia, Britain, France, Denmark, Poland & other states bordering on Germany.[9]

Austria told Russia in a note Sept. 23 it was willing to use the "long draft" as a basis for peace treaty discussions. The note appealed for Soviet "generosity" in helping to end occupation of Austria.[9]

Louis Saillant of France, secy.-gen. of the pro-Red World Fed. of Trade Unions, told the WFTU's 3d world congress in Vienna Oct. 10 that WFTU unions should woo non-Red unions by joining their strikes & persuading them to support WFTU walkouts. He called for the WFTU to work out programs appealing to "the peasantry, the intellectuals & the middle classes" as well as to the working class.[10]

Intl. Confed. of Free Trade Unions (anti-Red) Executive Com. chairman elected at the ICFTU convention in Stockholm July 9: Omar Becu of Belgium. He succeeded Sir Vincent Tewson of Britain.[11]

Intl. Migration Conf. of the Intergovernmental Com. for European Migration, meeting in Venice, approved Oct. 15 a plan to help 117,600 Europeans resettle next year in the Western Hemisphere & Autralia. Largest admission quotas in prospect: U.S. 28,800, Argentina 25,000, Autralia 19,700, Canada 14,950, Brazil 13,700. Largest migrations by nationalities: 45,400 Italians, 38,700 Germans, 9,000 Austrians, nearly all of the 4,500 DPs in Trieste. The committee reported it had helped 138,628 persons move from Europe since early 1952.[12]

Jean Monnet, chief executive of the 6-nation European Coal & Steel Community, received Aachen's 4th annual Charlemagne Prize ("German Peace Prize") May 17 for his European unification efforts.[13]

Ivan Smirnoff, 18, of Stalingrad, who identified himself as a former mechanic in the Soviet Army's 17th Storm Sapper Brigade, turned himself in to U.S. Immigration authorities in New York Oct. 6 and asked for asylum. He said he had deserted in East Germany and smuggled himself to the U.S. with the aid of 2 French sailors on an unidentified ship.

H. H. Cox & Leland Towers, Americans missing in East Europe, were reported Oct. 14 by Austrians returning from Soviet captivity to be in Camp Sverdlov, 150 mi. n.e. of Moscow. Cox, 33, of Oklahoma City was said to have been arrested in East Berlin in 1949. Towers, 29, of San Francisco, was believed to have been arrested on the Soviet-Finnish border in 1950.

1—see pp. 348G1, 272E2-B3 2—see Vol. XII, 359G 3—see 340A1 4—see 296F2 5—see 347E2, 278D2 6—see 296B1 7—see 331B1-B2 8—see Vol. XII, 191H-J 9—see 345C1, 323E1 10—see 283F3; Vol. XII, 90G-H 11—see 222G2 12—see 265B3, 10C-D; Vol. XI, 386F 13—41L

United Nations

UN Administrative Tribunal in London awarded $48,230 compensation Oct. 19 to 4 Americans fired by the UN after they had refused at U.S. loyalty hearings to answer questions about alleged Communist ties. The awards: Alexander Svenchansky $20,000, Hope Eldridge $16,000, Eda Glaser $7,500, Ruth Crawford $4,370.[1]

High Comm. for Refugees' office was continued for five more years (1954-58) with Dr. G. J. van Heuven Goedhart as commissioner by vote of the Gen. Assembly Oct. 23. Vote on renewing the agency & reelecting van Heuven Goedhart: 47-5 (Soviet bloc opposed, 3 abstaining).[2]

Relief & Works Agency for Palestine Refugees reported to the Gen. Assembly Sept. 29 it was still providing rations & care for 871,748 displaced Palestinian Arabs in Lebanon, Jordan, Syria & Egypt. It said there had been no reduction in relief rolls in 2 years and the population of the DP groups had increased by 22,000 a year. The Agency said the refugees opposed rehabilitation plans for fear that their resumption of normal life in new homes would mean giving up their right to repatriation to Israel.[3]

Mining & manufacturing throughout the world (excluding Russia) reached record heights in Apr.-June this year, a UN statistical report showed Oct. 10. Production gained 3% over the previous 2 quarters and 10% over 2d-qtr. 1952 due to high productivity in U.S. & moderate gains in most other industrial nations. (A Moscow announcement said Soviet output in first-half 1953 was 10% above Jan.-June 1952.)[4]

UN Comm. on Prisoners of War reported Sept. 22 its 2½-yr. effort to account for missing World War II POWs had "reached an impasse" because of Soviet obstruction. Within cooperative nations, the commission said, the problem "no longer exists." (Commission members: J. B. Guerrerom of El Salvador, Countess Estelle Bernadotte of Sweden, Aung Khine of Burma.)[5]

International bus services planned through the UN Econ. Comm. for Europe were rejected by several interested nations at a conference in Geneva Oct. 6, reportedly for fear of bus competition with railways. (Transport ministers of 17 European nations created a permament European Conf. on Transport Ministers in Brussels Oct. 17 to promote joint development of transport routes & unification of tariff rates.)[6]

U.N. conventions signed: The Convention on Privileges & Immunities, granting the UN the same diplomatic status as embassies of friendly nations, was accepted by the 39th, 40th & 41st nations (USSR, Syria & Paraguay) Sept. 22, Sept. 29 & Oct. 2, respectively. . . . The Convention on Political Rights of Women was signed Sept. 18 by Norway (26th signer).[7]

Walter Binaghi of Argentina was named chairman of the Intl. Civil Aviation Org.'s Air Navigation Com. in Montreal Oct. 7. . . . **Pres. George N. Shuster** of Hunter Coll., N.Y. accepted chairmanship Oct. 3 of the U.S. Natl. Comm. for UNESCO.

●

Carnegie Endowment Intl. Center, a 12-story building overlooking UN Plaza in New York and housing 38 non-profit organizations devoted to national & international betterment, was dedicated Oct. 19. . . . **Morgan Phillips,** secy.-gen. of the British Labor Party, was elected chairman of the Socialist Intl. Council in Stockholm July 14. Council vice-chairmen: Erich Ollenhauer of West Germany, Guy Mollet of France.[8]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Politics

Campaign costs last year were the highest in U.S. history, according *Congressional Quarterly* Oct. 11. It showed that parties & candidates in races for the Presidency & Congress spent $23 million (Republicans $13,800,000, Democrats $6,200,000, others $3,000,000). Largest family donations reported to Congress: *Republican*—Rockefellers (N.Y.) $94,000, DuPonts (Del.) $74,175, Pews (Pa.) $65,100, Mellons (Pa.) $36,500, Fricks (N.Y. & Pa.) $22,000, Weirs (Pa.) $21,000; *Democratic*—Wade Thompsons of Nashville, Tenn. $22,000, Kennedys (Fla.) $20,000. Largest expenditure reported by an individual spending in more than one state: $53,000 by H. R. Cullen of Houston, Tex. to Congressional candidates & Republican organizations.[9]

Citizens' Com. for Eisenhower & Nixon reported Sept. 14 it had refunded $223,590 (16% of contributions) to "several thousand" donors, had a balance of $11,841 Sept. 9.[10]

Ex-Pres. Truman, accepting the $1,000 Sidney Hillman Foundation award in St. Louis Oct. 8, expressed fear that the Eisenhower Admin. was following the policies of "penny-pinching minds" that advocated curtailment of U.S. economy & national security programs. He was less worried about the "dismal blockheads who want to return to the days of McKinley" than about those who want "to stand still," he said.[11]

(Sorting & evaluation of 3,000,000 state papers of ex-Pres. Truman began Sept. 28 in Kansas City. A team of Govt. archivists was expected to take 18 months on preparatory work.)[12]

(J. Vivian Truman, the ex-President's brother, resigned his $9,160-a-yr. post as Fed. Housing Admin. director for western Missouri Sept. 24 after 18 years' service. He was succeeded by Republican Mayor Gerbert Studer of Sedalia, Mo.)[13]

Mrs. Mary Norton, ex-Congresswoman from New Jersey, resigned Oct. 2 as member of the Dem. Natl. Com. because of age (78).[14] . . . **Edward Hollander** was named chairman of Americans for Democratic Action Apr. 26.[15] . . . **Sen. John W. Bricker's** (R., O.) resignation as Senate Commerce Com. Chairman was demanded Oct. 16 by Robert R. Nathan of the ADA in a letter to Senate Majority Leader Knowland. Nathan said Bricker had accepted money from a law firm representing the Pennsylvania RR. . . . **Ex-Lt. Gov. Sam Lumpkin** of Mississippi was ruled ineligible for state employment for 18 months by the U.S. Civil Service Com. Aug. 24 on grounds that he violated the Hatch Act by campaigning for Pres. Eisenhower's election while director of the Miss. State Employment Security Comm.

Armed Forces

Weapons development should be kept secret despite the necessity of convincing the public "that we are not pouring money down rat holes," Dr. Vannevar Bush told the Amer. Inst. of Consulting Engineers in New York Oct. 19. He said the U.S. had "erred gravely" in "publishing technical facts about our accomplishments in the development of weapons."[16] . . . **Mayors & city managers** of 175 cities were invited by Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 18 to a White House conference Dec. 14-15 on civilian defense & disaster relief.[17] . . . **Air raid warning** screen adequate for the entire U.S. could be built for $370 million & operated for $100 million a year, Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner, director of Associated Universities, Inc., disclosed Oct. 17 in Boston. (He was a member of the Project Lincoln study group on continental defense at MIT in 1952).[18]

Project Tinkertoy, revealed by the Defense Dept. Sept. 19, was described as a Navy-Bureau of Standards program that had worked out a "revolutionary" new system for production of electronic units & solving bottlenecks in the manufacture of detection devices. The Defense Dept. said it had resulted in the development of an important new submarine-detection device. . . . **Conelrad** (control of electro-magnetic radiation), a communications system designed to supply public information during air raids without giving enemy planes a constant radio signal as a beacon, was tested Sept. 16 in a nationwide operation involving more than 1,200 AM radio stations. The system operated on the "cluster" principle over 2 frequencies, with the program switched automatically from one station in the cluster to another without transmission break.[19] . . . **F-100 Super Saber** jet fighter plane was given its first public demonstration by the AF Oct. 20 near Los Angeles. Designed with wings swept back at a 45° angle, the plane reached speeds of 720 mph. Shock waves from its supersonic dives shattered plate glass windows and split 4x4 beams at Palmdale Airport.[20]

Stockpiling progress report Sept. 4 by Asst. Defense Secy. C. S. Thomas:

1—see p. 288D2-C3 2—see Vol. XII, 230E 3—see 346G1, 349D2, 226C3 4—see 262E2, 14L 5—see 331B3, 321E3 6—see 167N, 36D 7—see 236D1 8—see 43L; Vol. XII, 343J 9—see 44P 10—see Vol. XII, 422G 11—see 326E2 12—see 69J 13—see Vol. VII, 239E-F 14—see Vol. XI, 101H 15—see 241B2 16—340E2; XI, 75A 17—see 340B3, 315C2 18—see 301G1 19—see 301E2 20—see 352F3, 310E2

$4,184,307,550 worth of the 75 strategic materials being stockpiled for emergency was on hand June 30 and another $1,469,101,166 worth was on order. Full quotas of 35 of the 75 materials were completely stocked or on order. 15 other materials were 80% stockpiled. (Defense Mobilizer Arthur S. Flemming said Sept. 3 that the original June 1954 target date for completion of the $7,167,084,716 stockpile program had been delayed to June 1955, mainly for economy reasons.)[1]

All-Negro units will be eliminated entirely by the Army by June 1954, Asst. Defense Secy. John A. Hannah announced Oct. 12. Navy Secy. Robert B. Anderson said Sept. 28 he had ordered plans drawn to eliminate segregation of the mostly-Negro stewards branch of the Navy. Veterans Admin. Harvey Higley said Sept. 17 the VA was moving "as rapidly as possible" toward non-segregation in all veterans' hospitals. (AF Lt. Thomas E. Williams, Negro stationed at Craig AF Base, Selma, Ala., was convicted Sept. 28 in Crestview, Fla. of refusing to sit in the "colored" section of a bus.)[2]

Committees appointed by Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson: one headed by Trevor Gardner on elimination of interservice competition in development of guided missiles[3] (Sept. 9); a 12-man group headed by Charles P. Cooper of New York, ex-AT&T vice. pres., on reform of the military establishment's fiscal procedures & accounting system.[4] . . . **Reserve reduction plans:** the AF disclosed Sept. 3 it had canceled plans to drop 4,000 reserve officers in addition to 6,500 who already had received notices; the Navy announced Sept. 2 it would release only 1,982 reserve officers (by January) instead of 4,200 as planned previously. (8,000 Army, 500 Marine reserve officers still were slated for release.)[5] . . . **Hospital Corps Waves'** assignment to sea duty on Military Sea Transport Service ships was provided for in plans announced July 29. No less than 2 were to be assigned to a ship, and then only if a Navy nurse already was assigned to it. . . . **Repatriated POWs** were offered promotion one pay grade by the Defense Dept. Sept. 5 if they qualified by examination.

Oil explorations under the snowfields of northern Alaska were ordered discontinued by the Navy Dept. Sept. 7. A 9-yr. search had uncovered some oil but not enough for commercial production. . . . **Foreigners** employed on a non-Civil Service basis at American defense installations overseas totaled 502,000, the Defense Dept. reported to Congress Sept. 27. . . . English Electric Export & Trading Co., Ltd. was successful low bidder at $1,761,317 for a contract to build 10 transformers for the Chief Joseph Dam on the Columbia River near Brewster, Wash., the Army Corps of Engineers announced June 15. Westinghouse received a $4,249,600 contract for 4 generators. (The English firm was original low bidder for the entire project but its bid was thrown out as not coming up to quality standards. Many Britons resented rejection of the original bid as an American rebuff to the "trade, not aid" principle.)

False dependency allotment claims by soldiers were revealed by the Army Oct. 17 to be costing the Govt. $18 million a year. . . . **AWOL & desertion** rates declined 30% after the Army ordered that convicted offenders be sent to Korea, it was disclosed Oct. 19.[6] . . . **Draft rejection rate** reported by the Defense Dept. Oct. 15: one man in every 5 called. . . . **Korean conflict** was held to be not an American "war" in the legal sense by Dist. Judge H. D. Evans of Marengo, Iowa in ruling on an insurance case July 27.[7] . . . **Airman 2/C Sherman F. Gravitt** of Philadelphia received a death sentence Oct. 5 for the slaying of MP Lt. Bernard Geller on Okinawa July 28. . . . **1st Lt. Sheppard C. Thierman,** 31 of Brooklyn, a medical officer in World War II & Korea, was separated from active duty Aug. 11 after acquittal Aug. 5 by a Ft. Devens, Mass. court martial on charges of perjury & fraudulently obtaining his commission by concealing affiliations with the Communist Party. . . . **John V. Beamer Jr.,** 24, was inducted as a draftee in Indianapolis Aug. 27.[8]

Maj. Gen. George B. Barth became head of the U.S. Military Aid Group in Athens Oct. 16, replacing Maj. Gen. Charles E. Hart, new commander of the Artillery Center & School at Fort Sill, Okla. . . . **Rear Adm. Alfred M. Pride** was appointed Oct. 10 as commander of the 7th Fleet, Far East, to succeed retiring Vice Adm. Joseph J. Clark. . . . **Herman M. Kennickell,** ordained an Episcopal priest Sept. 28, relinquished his Navy commander's rating to become a lieutenant (j.g.) in the Chaplains Corps. . . . **S/Sgt. Barbara O. Barnwell,** naval gunfire instructor at Ft. Schuyler, N.Y., received the Navy-Marine Corps Medal for Heroism Aug. 7 for saving a fellow Marine, Pfc. Frederick H. Roman, from drowning. She was the first woman to win the award. . . . **Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan's** permanent reserve commission (in retirement) as a major general, recommended by Pres. Eisenhower, was not confirmed by the Senate this year, it was disclosed Aug. 8.[9] . . . **John D. Christine** of Philadelphia was elected pres. of the Natl. Counter-Intelligence Corps Assn. at its convention in Philadelphia Aug. 9. . . . **Dr. Robert Johns,** Purdue U., succeeded Dr. Glenn L. McConagha as director of the Armed Forces Institute in Madison, Wis. Sept. 1. McConagha, who in 10 yrs. as USAFI director developed 350 correspondence courses for service personnel, resigned to become vice pres. of Muskingum College, New Concord, O. . . . **Rear Adm. John C. Daniel,** UN truce team member in Korea, was named Asst. Chief of Naval Personnel Aug. 7. . . . **Sen. Wm. E. Jenner** (R., Ind.) repaid the Govt. $12,000 veteran's disability he had been given for an eye infection, it was announced Aug. 5. The Controller General had ruled him ineligible for non-combat injury benefits because he was drawing Govt. compensation as a Senator. . . . **Dennis D. Nelson 2d,** ranking Negro naval officer, was promoted from lt. to lt. comdr. July 28. He was assigned to the Navy public relations office.

Govt. Jobs

Presidential Appointments: Lothair Teetor, 56, Perfect Circle Corp. chrmn., as Asst. Commerce Secy. for domestic affairs Oct. 22. . . . Amb.-to-Czechoslovakia Geo. Wadsworth as Amb. to Saudi Arabia & Min. to Yemen Oct. 21.[10] . . . Amb.-to-Guatemala Rudolf E. Schoenfeld[11] as Amb. to Colombia Oct. 20, succeeding Capus M. Waynick. . . . Dempster McIntosh, 57, Philadelphia foreign trade expert, as Amb. to Uruguay Sept. 26 to succeed Edw. L. Roddan, who resigned.[12] . . . Ex-Sen. John Anthony Danaher (R., Conn.), 54, as a judge of U.S. Court of Appeals for the Dist. of Columbia Sept. 29.[13]

(Kevin McCann, Defiance [O.] College pres., arrived at the White House Oct. 19 to act as temporary, part-time "special consultant" to the President, presumably as speech-writer. . . . Chrmn. Danl. Cleary of War Claims Comm. confirmed Sept. 28 that he & the 2 other members of his unit—Myron Wiener & Mrs. [ex-Rep.] Georgia L. Lusk [N.M.], all 3 Democrats—had been asked by the White House to resign. Cleary refused.)

Other Govt. Appointments: Richard Barrett Lowe of Madison, S.D. as Governor of American Samoa Sept. 30, succeeding Lawrence M. Judd of Honolulu, who resigned Aug. 5 because of illness.[14] . . . Dr. Paul Tappan as Fed. Parole Board chrmn. Oct. 7.[15] . . . Henry Suydam, 62, chief Newark (N.J.) Evening News editorial writer, as director of State Dept. News Div. Sept. 29. . . . Forgn. Operations Admin. appointments—Retired Marine Lt. Gen. Wm. E. Riley as Deputy Director for Management Sept. 9; Morris Wolf, 68, Philadelphia lawyer, as gen. counsel Sept. 30; Walter Marden Ringer, Foley Mfg. Co. chrmn., as European director Oct. 5. . . . Asst. U.S. Information Svc. directors appointed Sept. 2—Nedville E. Nordness for Europe, Wm. L. Clark for American Republics, G. Huntington Damon for Near East, South Asia & Africa, Sexton Bradford for Far East. . . . Frank E. Kalbaugh of Southern Pacific as Alaska R.R. manager Aug. 7.

Witnesses Defy Committees

Jack S. Harris, ex-UN African Affairs expert, refused to tell the Senate Internal Security Subcom. in New York Oct. 2 whether he had been a Communist or under what circumstances Dr. Ralph Bunche had recommended him for his UN job. (Bunche said Harris "was recognized as a qualified expert" and he had had "no derogatory information" about him.)

Ex-UN employes Frank Carter Bancroft & Mrs. Julia Older Bazer had refused to answer subcommittee questions Sept. 25. All 3 were Americans ousted by the UN for previous refusals to answer questions. After their dismissals, they were awarded indemnities in lieu of reinstatement.[16]

Frank Coe, 46, who resigned Dec. 1, 1952 as $20,000-a-yr. Intl. Monetary Fund secretary, told the McCarthy Investigations Subcom. June 5 that he was not a spy, but he refused to say whether he had been one.

(Coe's appearance at the Washington hearing ended a 2-month "disappearance" from his Arlington, Va. home. The McCarthy Subcom. was told May 29 that a Nov. 1949 phone message from Washington to Economic Cooperation Admin. officials in Austria had quoted Coe as ordering a halt to efforts to change the pro-Soviet exchange rate of the Austrian schilling. The testimony was given by Clyde Nelson King, chief of a special ECA mission in Austria in 1949, & by Gabriel Kerekes, ex-ECA financial expert there. They said they had opposed pegging Austrian currency at 10 schillings to $1 U.S.—a rate which favored

1—see pp. 225F3, 11F-G 2—see 310B3, 281B-D1 3—see 318C2 4—see 249C1 5—see 281G1, 342B1 6—see 35B 7—see 301B3 8—see 249A3 9—see Vol. XII, 71N 10—see 124D 11—see 332A3 12—see Vol. XI, 299P 13—see Vol. VI, 109D 14—see 78H 15—see 266B1 16—see 288F2, 362A1

the USSR & its satellites at U.S. expense. King said he & Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, U.S. commander in Austria, had disregarded the phone message and had succeeded in having the schilling revalued at rates more favorable to the U.S. H. Merle Cochran, actg. Intl. Monetary Fund managing director, said after the hearing that Coe had been in the Middle East on official business at the time of the Austrian negotiations. He said the Austrian Govt. itself had initiated the pro-U.S. revaluation of the schilling.)[1]

Among witnesses who had refused to tell the Senate Internal Security Subcom. whether they had been Communists:

(May 19) Chas. S. Flato, public relations counsel 1934-45 for WPA, Congressional committees & Surplus Property Board; (May 21) Edwin S. Smith, NLRB member 1934-41, importer of photos, literature & music from Soviet-bloc countries; Smith refused to answer questions about Red ties but said "I am not a spy" and saw "absolutely no indications" that the Soviet Embassy in Washington was engaged in espionage; (May 26) John J. Abt, former Special Asst. Atty. Gen. & Senate Civil Liberties Com. counsel; Nathan Witt, ex-NLRB secretary; Julius J. Joseph, ex-OSS official. David J. Saposs, ex-NLRB official, testified June 4 that Red-front groups solicited petition signatures & funds in NLRB offices in the late 1930s and it was "pretty generally understood" that this was done with the approval of Smith & Witt.[2]

School Probes

Dr. Barrows Dunham was dismissed as head of Temple U.'s Philosophy Dept. Sept. 23 for refusing to answer questions of the House Un-American Activities Com. . . . **Dr. Arthur L. Levy,** 36, was dismissed as an asst. prof. at Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst. Sept. 28 for refusing (Apr. 23) to tell the House committee whether he had been in a CP group at Yale. . . . **Abraham Glasser,** 38, resigned as a Rutgers U. law professor Sept. 11. A faculty review committee had condemned him for refusal to answer the House committee, favored firing him unless he quit.

Dr. Alex B. Novikoff, 40, U. of Vt. cancer researcher who refused to answer questions of the Senate Internal Security Subcom., was dismissed Sept. 5 with a year's severance pay ($8,000). . . . **Dr. Helen Deane Markham,** associate anatomy prof. at Harvard, was suspended by the Harvard Corp. July 17 but reinstated Aug. 31 since there was no evidence that she was "today under Communist domination." Harvard decided not to reappoint her at the end of her current term.[3] . . . **Dr. Paul R. Zilsel,** asst. U. of Conn. physics prof. who had refused to answer House committee questions, was suspended in April but reinstated July 28 with a reprimand. . . . **Texas Southern University** (Negro) & its pres., **Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier,** were cleared Aug. 20 of charges of un-American teaching. The inquiry was conducted by a university board committee.

●

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. said in Washington Sept. 19, at the closing session of the Natl. Conf. on Citizenship, that Communists were campaigning to discredit the U.S. judicial system in the public's eyes. . . . **Natl. Com. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case,** seeking a new trial for the Rosenbergs' conspirator, Morton Sobell, reported in Chicago Oct. 10: It had collected $302,530; it had spent $71,815 on propaganda, $40,864 on legal fees & expenses & legal printing.[4]

1—see Vol. XII, 420M 2—see 206F 3—see 180M-N 4—see 349G2

OBITUARIES

Dr. Frank Forest Barham, 74, pblshr. *Los Angeles Evening Herald-Express* 1922-50; Aug. 6, Los Ang.

Arthur Bloch, 71, retired pres. of Snellenberg dept. store in Philadelphia; July 29 aboard liner *Caronia* off Scotland, of heart attack.

George Marion Brown, 86, founder of Certain-teed Prod. (asphalt roofers) and organizer of Amer. Legion; Aug. 10 in New York.

Barrett Harper Clark, 62, exec. dir. Dramatists Play Service; Aug. 5, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Most Rev. Bede Hess, 68, world head of Order of St. Francis; Aug. 7 in Assisi, Italy.

Dr. Alphons Otto Jaeger, 66, Amer. Cynamid research chemist, holder of many patents for chemical processes; July 21 of heart attack while traveling in Maryland.

Prof. Gaston Paul Amadee Jeze, 84, French economist, adviser on intl. law; Aug. 5 in Deauville.

Dr. Edgar Wallace Knight, 67, internationally-known educator, U. of N.C. prof.; Aug. 7, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Jaques Lacour-Gayet, 70, French economist, vice-pres. Natl. Council of Commerce; Aug. 8 in Paris.

Mrs. Jennie Moscowitz, 85, Rumanian-born Jewish actress noted for mother roles; July 26 in N.Y.

Tazio B. Nuvolari, 61, Italian auto-racing champion; Aug. 11 in Mantua.

Chauncey G. Parker, 57, chief of special Mut. Security mission to Italy, ex-asst. High Comm. for Germany; Aug. 5, Bethesda, Md.

Abner Powell, 92, pioneer baseball player-mgr., originator of rain checks, ladies' day; Aug. 7, New Orleans.

Lunsford Richardson, 61, board chrmn. of Vick Chemical Co.; Aug. 9 in Greenboro, N. C.

Ruggero Ruggeri, 81, Italian actor; July 20 in Milan of pneumonia.

Dr. René Sand, 76, Belgian founder of Intl. Hospitals Assn.; Aug. 23 in Brussels.

Dr. Benjamin F. Sieve, 50, developer of reputedly effective birth control pill; Aug. 9 in Boston, a suicide by hanging.

Dr. Franz Singer, 54, Saar Education Min., delegate to Council of Europe's Consultative Assembly & to European Coal & Steel Pool; July 22 in Saarbruecken of cancer.

Augustus van Horne Stuyvesant, 83, last direct descendant of Peter Stuyvesant; Aug. 11 in New York.

Jim Tabor, 37, ex-major league 3d baseman who once hit 2 4-run homers in one game (July 4, 1939 for Boston Red Sox); Aug. 22, Sacramento, Calif. of heart attack.

Prof. William H. Woglom, 74, pioneer in cancer research, prof. emeritus at Columbia U.; Aug. 9, N. Y.

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
American Accounting Assn.	Frank P. Smith of U. of Mich.	Pres.	Sept. 1
Amer. Assn. of Advtg. Agencies	Earle Ludgin of Chicago	Chrmn.	Sept. 17
Assn. of Natl. Advertisers	Ben R. Donaldson of Ford Motor	Chrmn.	Sept. 21
Canadian Bar Assn.	J. A. MacAuley of Winnipeg	Pres.	Sept. 12
Collins & Aikman Corp.	Albert R. Jube	Chrmn.*	Aug. 29
	W. F. Bird	Pres.	Aug. 29
Dictaphone Corp.	C. K. Woodbridge	Chrmn.*	Sept. 17
	Lloyd M. Powell	Pres.	Sept. 17
Dominion Brake Shoe Co.	Thos. E. Akers	Chrmn.*†	Sept. 1
	Kenneth T. Fawcett	Pres.	Sept. 1
Govt. Devpt. Bank for Puerto Rico	Guillermo Rodrgiuez‡	Pres.§	Sept. 17
Grace & Co. (Pacific Coast)¶	J. P. Grace Jr.	Chrmn.	Sept. 8
	L. H. Odell	Pres.	Sept. 8
McGraw-Hill Pblshg. Co.	Donald C. McGraw	Pres.	Sept. 17
Monroe Calculating Machine Co.	Fred R. Sullivan, 39	Pres.	Sept. 21
Muskegon Piston Ring Co.	Harold C. Vaughan	Pres.	Sept. 8
Natl. Council of State Chambers of Commerce	Irving Gumb of Newark, N.J.	Pres.	Sept. 12
Jerry O'Mahony, Inc.[a]	L. F. Camardella	Chrmn.*	Sept. 1
	Carl G. Stranlund	Pres.	Sept. 1
Permachem Co.	Sigmund Jonas	Chrmn.*	Aug. 25
	Cecil P. Young	Pres.	Aug. 25
Refrigeration Corp. of Amer.	John Bess[b]	Pres.	Sept. 4
Sears, Roebuck de Colombia	Chas. A. Meyer	Pres.	Aug. 27
Southern Indiana Gas & Elec. Co.	A. B. Brown	Pres.	Sept. 16
Stineway Drug Co.	N. C. Earl Jr.[c]	Chrmn.	Aug. 31
U.S. Plywood Corp.	S. W. Antoville, 52	Pres.	Sept. 2
Visterama	Carl Dudley	Chrmn.	Sept. 5
	RESIGNATIONS		
Flour Mills of Amer., Inc.	Henry H. Cate[d]	Pres.	Aug. 13
	O. J. Spalding[d]	Treas.	Aug. 13

*Was pres. †Succeeded Maurice N. Trainer, who continued as pres. of parent firm, American Brake Shoe Co. ‡Rodriguez quit the presidency of the Puerto Rico Industrial Devpt. Co. and was succeeded by Chas. M. Passalacqua. §Succeeded Rafael Busaglia, who resigned as pres. & chrmn. Sept. 8. ¶New name for W. R. Grace & Co.'s San Francisco subsidiary. [a]Recently acquired mfg. companies Stansteel Corp. (steel equipment) of N.Y., Herman Body Co. (truck bodies) of St. Louis & Bennel Machine Co., Inc. (plane parts) of Brooklyn. [b]Founder of Refrigerator Corp. of Amer. in 1938 and head of it until 1947. [c]Pres. of D. A. Schulte, Inc., which recently acquired Stineway Drug. [d]Resigned following discovery of alleged juggling of books to hide company losses of some $33 million in fiscal year ended May 31.

COMPANY EARNINGS

	Net Income 1953	Net Income 1952	Per Share 1953	Per Share 1952
Anderson, Clayton & Co.	[e]$10,769,306	[f]$14,536,248	$3.32	$4.48
City Stores Co.	[g]$5,251,000	[f]$3,196,000	$2.32	$1.32
Hancock Oil Co.	[h]$11,950,067	[f]$3,731,990	$3.84	$1.20
Intl. Minerals & Chemical	[h]$7,030,176	[f]$6,653,251	$2.87	$2.90
McKesson & Robbins, Inc.	[h]$7,029,203	[f]$6,634,360	$3.81	$3.60
Procter & Gamble Co.	[h]$42,031,863	[f]$41,715,775	$4.35	$4.32
Quaker Oats Co.	[h]$8,380,297	[f]$7,139,571	$2.23	$1.85
Timken Detroit Axle Co.	[h]$7,248,738	[f]$6,804,247	$3.21	$3.02

[e]Yr. ended July 31 [f]1952 period [g]52 weeks to Aug. 1 [h]Yr. ended June 30